

**Disclosure of Profitability of Sharia Commercial Banks in Indonesia:
Determinant Analysis****Muhlis^{1*}**¹ Sharia Banking Doctoral Program, UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta

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***Email:** muhlis_21@mhs.uinjkt.ac.id**ABSTRACT**

Improving and maintaining the profitability of a bank is very important, recognizing that the sustainability of a bank, both short-term and long-term, is closely related to the sustainability of the bank's profitability. Therefore, the purpose of this research is to analyze and examine how influential the variable components of murabahah financing, musyarakah and operating income operating expenses (BOPO) are. The results of the analysis showed that partial testing of murabahah, musyarakah and BOPO variables obtained a significance value of 0.000 or less than 0.05. The results of this F test indicate that all variables have a partial influence on Return On Assets (ROA). Furthermore, Test t shows that *murabahah*, *musyarakah* and *Beban Operasional Pendapatan Operasional (BOPO)* financing simultaneously affects the profitability of Islamic banks. Testing of murabahah variables has a significant positive effect on dependent variables on ROE (Profitability). Meanwhile, *musyarakah* and *BOPO* variables simultaneously negatively affect ROE. The *murabaha* variable, positive for the growth of ROA, because the mark-up value of the *Murabaha* can be set so that the bank generates comparable income. On the contrary, negative deliberations are indicated by considerable financing risks, the system is profit and loss sharing between customers and banks. When a loss occurs, the bank also bears the loss, so that the ROA growth is getting smaller. Furthermore, the more productive the bank is in controlling the effectiveness of its functional costs to create ROA, of course, the opposite will be negative.

Keywords: Profitability, Murabahah, Musyarakah and BOPO

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INTRODUCTION

According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of 1998 concerning Banking, what is meant by a bank is a business entity that collects funds from the public in the form of savings and distributes them to the community in the form of credit and/or other forms in order to improve the standard of living of the people at large (UU No.10, 1998).

Islamic banks are also known as financial or banking institutions which become financial or banking institutions whose way of operating is based on provisions originating from the Al-Qur'an and Hadith of the Prophet Muhammad SAW as understood by the Salafus Sholih (Chairul et al., 2022). Islam introduced the concept of muamalah to prevent banks from operating on an interest system (Ishak & Asni, 2020). This is because riba is prohibited in Islam, and interest is included in usury, which is stated in the Qur'an Surah Al-Baqarah: 275.

Although growing slowly when compared to other Muslim-majority countries, Islamic banking in Indonesia will continue to grow along with increased regulatory certainty and public awareness of the existence of Islamic banks. (Chairul et al., 2022). Based on Islamic banking statistics, the development of Islamic banks is as follows:

Table 1 Development of Islamic Bank Institutions

Islamic Bank Institutions	Development of Islamic Bank Institutions On Year				
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Bank Umum Syariah	12	13	14	14	14
Unit Usaha Syariah	22	21	20	20	20
BPRS	166	167	167	164	162

Source: Sharia Banking Statistics Data, 2021

The development of Islamic Commercial Banks must continue to increase considering the need for public services, because the increase in the number of Islamic banks is not too significant. Even though in terms of assets Islamic banks experience growth every year, Islamic banking is still categorized at the development stage (Azhari & Wahyudi, 2020). Therefore, Islamic banking in Indonesia must further improve the quality of its products so that people feel that with Islamic banking products their interests and needs are met. This can be done by increasing the funding and financing sector of Islamic banks so that they can compete through financing.

Distribution of capital in Islamic banking through financing is separated into three models (Cicik Mutiah et al., 2020), namely first, financing based on profit sharing law in mudharabah and musyarakah contracts. Second, financing based on the law of sale and purchase is in murabahah, salam and istisnha contracts. Third, financing using leasing law is in ijarah and ijarah munthaiya bittamlik contracts. Currently the composition of financing up to 2020 is shown as followst:

Table 2. Composition Provided by BUS (in Billion Rupiah)

Akad	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Murabaha	110.063	114.458	118.134	121.777	129.319
Mudharabah	7.577	6.584	5.477	5.056	4.474
Musyarakah	54.052	60.465	68.644	81.711	88.346

Source: Sharia Banking Statistics Data, 2021

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Mudharabah and Musyarakah financing has a smaller allocation of funds than Murabaha financing. Musyarakah and Murabahah financing has increased from 2016 to 2020, however, in murabahah financing, the financing achievements have decreased every year, namely the results increased in 2016 which achieved 17.54%, in 2017 it only grew 3.99%, 2018 grew by 3.21% then in 2019 it was 3.64% and at the end of 2020 it grew by 7.54%. Likewise, mudharabah financing, which experiences a decline every year.

Profitability which describes the performance measure in a bank, because to see the success or ability level of the bank, especially the management of productive assets, can be seen from the size of its profitability. Sustainability of a bank both short term and long term, has a close relationship with the sustainability of the profitability of the bank.

Measuring the profit level in terms of profitability we can use the financial ratio ROA (Return On Assets), namely the rate of return on bank assets (Novita et al., 2022). Why does Bank Indonesia in assessing the soundness of a bank use financial ratios ROA, because in measuring ROA it uses assets as a benchmark so that it is more representative in measuring the level of profitability (SE/PBI/No.9-24-DPbS, 2007). This ratio is used to see how well management manages existing assets so as to generate profits. The following is data on the growth of Return On Assets (ROA) of Islamic commercial banks:

Table 3. ROA Growth of Islamic Commercial Banks

Year	ROA (%)
2016	0,63
2017	0,64
2018	1,28
2019	1,67
2020	1,51

Source: Sharia Banking Statistics Data, 2021

In the table above we can see that from 2016-2020 in terms of managing assets owned by Islamic commercial banks, they were considered successful due to an increase in profitability as measured by the ROA ratio. However, achieving profitability is inseparable from external and internal factors. Increasing the amount of financing in Islamic banks will also bring financial risks, one of which is financing risk (Ningsih et al., 2021). This is because financing is an investment product in which losses and profits may come. Investment products have the nature of always carrying risks, and financing also experiences uncertainty about the return of funds or profits agreed upon by the bank and customer (Kedward et al., 2020). The existence of this uncertainty carries a high risk for Islamic banks which are distributors of financing funds.

Apart from financing, there are several aspects that can have an impact on profitability, namely internal and external aspects. In terms of the bank's internal aspects, we can measure it by using its financial ratios, in this case the ratios that influence ROA are NPF, FDR and BOPO. Meanwhile, external aspects are factors beyond the power of the bank, which are basically difficult to control, such as monetary policy. taken by the government, fluctuations in exchange rates, and competition between bank owners.

BOPO (Operating Expenses Operating Income) which means we compare the operational expenses incurred by the bank with the operating income that we get. The smaller the BOPO, the greater the ROA obtained by the bank, because the profits obtained by small banks and vice versa. To measure the efficiency and ability of a bank in carrying out its

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operational activities, the Ratio of Operational Expenses to Operating Income (BOPO) or the Operational Efficiency Ratio is used. (Aulia et al., 2021). The BOPO statistics for Islamic banking in Indonesia are as follows:

Table 4. BOPO of Islamic Bank Period 2016-2020

Year	BOPO percentage
2016	96,22 %
2017	94,91 %
2018	90,1 %
2019	86,26 %
2020	83,63 %

Source: Sharia Banking Statistics Data, 2021

Based on this ratio, it can be seen the efficiency level of a bank's management performance, if the ratio shows numbers above 90% and close to 100% this means that the bank's performance shows a very low level of efficiency. However, if this ratio is low, for example close to 75%, this means that the performance of the bank in question shows a high level of efficiency. Knowing the BOPO size will provide an overview of the ability of a company, including an Islamic bank, to manage every dependent in carrying out its business operations. The high burden that exists in the company can reflect the management that is not optimal for the company's management.

METHOD

In general, this research uses secondary data taken from the website, then these data will then be processed using the SPSS application or other statistical applications. The type of research used is quantitative research which refers to testing theories based on variable measurements using numbers to test the hypothesis.

The link between this research approach and financial reports and linear regression is that the financial statements of each bank or of the sample act as the subject under study. The data based on the variables studied will be taken and then regressed through multiple linear regression. From the results of the multiple linear regression, it will be known whether each variable has a correlation.

There were several research gaps obtained that made the researchers conduct an analysis by testing murabahah, musyarakah and BOPO financing variables on the profitability of Islamic banks. The murabaha and musyarakah variables use the total financing channeled through financial reports published by Islamic Commercial Banks studied for several periods. Meanwhile for the BOPO variable which compares total operating costs to total operating income, regarding the preparation of a standard ratio of operating expenses and operating income (BOPO) according to Bank Indonesia Circular Letter Number 6/23/DPNP dated 31 May 2004, it is 94% -96% . The BOPO ratio formula is as follows:

$$\text{BOPO} = \frac{\text{Total Operating Expenses}}{\text{Total Operating Income}} \times 100\%$$

Furthermore, the profitability which becomes the Defendant Variable as a result of other variables or also called the affected variable. Profitability can be measured by the

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financial ratio Return On Assets (ROA). The form of this ratio can be used to measure the effectiveness of the bank's management in obtaining profit in terms of the use of assets (Eko Saputra & Febria Lina, 2020). The formula that can be used to calculate ROA (Return On Assets) is:

$$\text{ROA} = \frac{\text{Profit After Tax}}{\text{Total Assets}} \times 100\%$$

The object of this research is Islamic banks in Indonesia using annual reports for the 2016-2020 period. The population in this thesis is 15 sharia commercial banks, in this case already registered with the Financial Services Authority and Bank Indonesia. However, not all Islamic banks in Indonesia are used, only those that meet the parameter benchmark requirements used in the sampling process, such as Islamic banks which publish their financial reports including murabahah and musyarakah financing and operational income operating expenses (BOPO) for the 2016-2020 period. Islamic Commercial Banks (BUS) with Positive Return On Assets, as well as BUS that are not specific to certain areas. So that the sample of banks that passed this screening were 7 sharia commercial banks which were determined using the purposive sampling method, namely setting parameters that are in sync with the objectives of this study.

The following are the names of Islamic banks that have been registered with Bank Indonesia and the Financial Services Authority as research samples using a purposive sampling approach.

Table 5. List of Banks Based on Criteria

No	Nama Bank	Kode Bank
1	BCA Syariah	BCAS
2	Bank Mega Syariah	BMS
3	Bank Nasional Indonesia Syariah	BNIS
4	Bank KB Bukopin Syariah	BKBBS
5	Bank Syariah Mandiri	BSM
6	Bank Muamalat Indonesia	BMI
7	Bank Rakyat Indonesia Syariah	BRIS

Source: Data Processed by Researchers, 2022

Multiple linear regression analysis is used to assess whether there is a positive or negative correlation between various independent factors and the dependent variable, as well as to predict the value of the dependent variable if it grows or decreases (Farahi et al., 2022). Murabahah Financing, Musyarakah Financing, and Operating Income Operating Expenses are the independent variables in this study (BOPO). Profitability is the dependent variable, as assessed by (ROA). The following is the multiple linear regression equation used in this study:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + e$$

Remarks:

Y = Profitability

α = Constant

β = Regression Coefficient

X1 = Murabaha Financing

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- X2 = Musyarakah Financing
 X3 = Operating Expenses Operating Income (BOPO)
 e = Errors

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this study, Islamic banks in Indonesia for the 2016-2020 period are the objects. The population in this thesis is 15 sharia commercial banks, in this case already registered with the Financial Services Authority and Bank Indonesia. As well as the sample in this thesis as many as 7 sharia commercial banks which are determined using the purposive sampling method, namely setting parameters that are in sync with the objectives of this study. The following benchmark parameters used in the process of determining the sample:

- Sharia Commercial Bank registered with the Financial Services Authority (OJK).
- Sharia Commercial Banks that publish and publish annual financial reports at the OJK or the official website of each bank for the 2016-2020 period
- Include murabahah and musyarakah financing as well as operating income operating expenses (BOPO) in the annual financial reports for the 2016-2020 period.
- BUS with Positive Return On Assets.
- BUS that are not specific to certain areas.

Descriptive Analysis

Analyze the general data that has been collected in order to find out how much the average value and deviation value of the data used in this study are without intending to draw conclusions. (Sugiyono, 2017)

Table 6. Descriptive Analysis Results

Remarks	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std. Deviation
Murabaha	35	27,72	31,44	29,6271	1,21145
Musyarakah	35	26,41	30,96	29,2545	1,11982
BOPO	35	4,40	4,70	4,5217	0,06936
ROA	35	0,02	2,63	0,8163	0,62857
N	35				

Source: Data Processed by Researchers, 2021

In the table above the average Return On Assets (ROA) is 0.8163, with a standard deviation of 0.62857, as shown in table 6. Based on the data obtained, Bank KB Bukopin Syariah has the lowest Return On Assets (ROA) of 0.02 in 2017 and 2018, while Bank Mega Syariah has the best score of 2.63 in 2016. This information is obtained from calculating data received from Islamic banks and published for each bank on the bank's website.

Classical Assumption Test

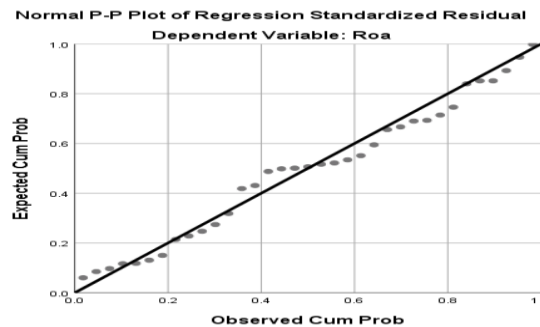
Normality test

The normality test is used to determine whether the dependent variable and independent variable in the regression model are normally distributed or not (Agus Dwi Cahya et al., 2021). The regression model is said to be normally distributed if the points representing the data follow the diagonal line (Schmidt & Finan, 2018). Normal probability plots and Kolmogorov-Smirnov plots can be used to determine whether the points follow a diagonal line or not.

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Source: Data Processed by Researchers, 2021

Figure 1. P-P Plot Graph

Figure 1. Oberseved Cum Prob

The distribution of the data (points) approaches and follows the direction of the diagonal line on the graph in Figure, indicating that the regression assumes normality. The Kolmogrov-Smirnov One sample test can also be used to check statistical normality (K-S). The independent variable is normally distributed if the sig value (2-tailed) is greater than the significant threshold (0.05). Figure P-Plot and normality test table using Kolmogorov Smirnov are shown in the figure above. Then the results of the Normality Test are described in the next explanation.

Table 7. Normality Test Results

Test Statistic	Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)
0,087	0,200

Source: Data Processed by Researchers, 2021

The normality test results in the table show the results of testing the data using the One sample Kolmogrov-Smirnov test (K-S) with a value of 0.087 and a significance level of 0.200 greater than 0.05 which indicates that the residual data is normally distributed.

Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity in the regression model can be detected if the tolerance value and variance inflation factor (VIF) are the same. When the tolerance value is 0.10 and is equal to VIF 10, then the cutoff threshold commonly used to identify multicollinearity is detected (Syah, 2018). The following table shows the test results from this study:

Table 8. Multicollinearity Test Results

Model	Tolerance	VIF
Constant		
Murabahah	0,338	2,957
Musyarakah	0,358	2,793
BOPO	0,862	1,161

Source: Data Processed by Researchers, 2021

Based on the table above, the VIF value of each Murabahah variable is 2,957, Musyarakah is 2,793, and BOPO is 1,161, according to the table above. This figure indicates that both variables have a VIF value of less than 10 (VIF0.10), with a tolerance value of 0.338 and 0.358 for Murabahah and 0.862 for Musyarakah. As shown by the test results, VIF 10 and tolerance > 0.10, the regression model does not have multicollinearity.

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Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test is used to see whether the data in the study have heteroscedasticity or homoscedasticity when the regression model occurs with variance inequality from one observation residual to another. (Berenguer-Rico & Wilms, 2021). Looking at the scatter plot between the predicted value of the dependent variable (ZPRED) and the SRESID residual is one of the techniques to look for heteroscedasticity (Al Fadli et al., 2020). Through this analysis, values are obtained.

Table 9. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Model	Sig.
Konstan	0,576
Murabahah	0,821
Musyarakah	0,422
BOPO	0,911

Source: Data Processed by Researchers, 2021

The urgency value is used to make decisions based on the information in the table above. The model has heteroscedasticity if the significance value is less than 0.05, and the table above shows that the significance value of each independent variable is more than 0.05 which indicates that the model does not contain heteroscedasticity.

Table 10. Classical Assumption Test Results

Assumption	Statisitik	Conclusion	Information
Normality	P-Value = 0,200 > 0,05	Normally distributed errors	Fulfilled
Non-Multicollinearity	VIF < 10	There is no Multicollinearity	Fulfilled
Homoscedasticity	P-Value	There is no heteroscedasticity	Fulfilled

Source: Data diolah peneliti, 2021

Based on the results of the Classical Assumption Test in Table 10 above, it can be seen that the results of the classical assumption test are fulfilled so that this study is considered feasible to be tested using multiple linear regression.

Multiple Linear Regression Test

Multiple linear regression analysis is used to determine the linear relationship between several independent variables and the dependent variable (Briliant & Kurniawan, 2019). This test is intended that the variables studied have a positive or negative correlation and predict the value of the dependent variable, if the dependent variable has increased or decreased.

Table 11. Multiple Linear Regression Test Results

Model	B	Std. Error
Konstan	31,686	3,435
Murabaha	0,272	0,063
Musyarakah	-0,516	0,066
BOPO	-5,271	0,686

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2021

Based on the table it can be written for multiple linear equations, as follows:

$$Y = 31,686 + 0,272X_1 - 0,516X_2 - 5,271X_3 + e$$

Multiple regression test results obtained from the equation above through interpretation, as follows:

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- The X1 coefficient is +0.272 meaning that every 1 murabahah value (X1) will increase the ROA value (Y) of 0.272
- The X2 coefficient is -0.516 meaning that every 1 musyarakah value (X2) will reduce the ROA value (Y) by 0.516
- The X3 coefficient is -5.271 meaning that every 1 BOPO value (X3) will reduce the ROA (Y) value by 5.271
- A constant of 31.686 means that if murabahah (X1), musyarakah (X2) and BOPO (X3) = 0 then ROA (Y) = 31.686.

Hypothesis testing

1. Test the Coefficient of Determination R²

The purpose of this test is to see how well the model can explain the variance of the independent variable to the dependent variable (Putri & Budiyo, 2018). The results of the coefficient of determination are as follows:

Table 12. Test Results for the Coefficient of Determination R²

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square
1	0,920 ^a	0,847	0,832

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2021

Based on the table above, the coefficient of determination (R Square) of 0.832 indicates that the variables Murabahah, Musyarakah, and BOPO can explain 83 percent of the dependent variable (ROA), while other variables or factors not included in this study can explain 17 percent.

2. Simultaneous Regression Test (F Statistical Test)

The F test is used to show that all the independent factors may have a combined effect on the dependent variable (Qurnia Sari et al., 2017). The following are conditions for making a decision:

If Fcount > Ftable or p Value < $\alpha = 0.05$, then the hypothesis is accepted

If Fcount < Ftable or p Value > $\alpha = 0.05$, then the hypothesis is rejected

Table 13. Statistical Test Results F

Model	F	Sig.
Regression	57,157	0,000 ^b

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2021

The test results show a significance value of 0.000 or less than 0.05, as shown in the table above. H1 is accepted because the calculated F-value of 56.157 is greater than the Ftable value of 2.90 which indicates that the variables murabaha, musyarakah, and BOPO all have a simultaneous effect on Return On Assets (ROA).

3. Individual Parameter Significance Test (Statistical Test t)

The t test is used to show that the independent variable has a partial effect on the dependent variable (Fuady & Rahmawati, 2018). The hypothesis is accepted if the significance probability value is less than 0.05 and the calculated t value is greater than t table (significant). The hypothesis is rejected if the significance value is more than 0.05 and the calculated t value is less than the t table value (not significant).

For the find t-table:

t-table : (a ; n-k-1)

t-table : (0.05 ; 35-3-1)

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t-table : (0.05 ; 31)

t-table : 1.69552

Table 14. Statistical Test Results t

Model	T	Sig.
Constant	9,255	0,000
<i>Murabaha</i>	4,335	0,000
<i>Musyarakah</i>	-7,823	0,000
BOPO	-7,682	0,000

Source: Data processed by researchers, 2021

Testing the statistical results of the t table above, we can provide an explanation of the hypothesis, as follows:

The results of the t test show that in murabahah financing (X1) the significance value is 0.000 which is less than the significance value of 0.05 while the t-count value is 4.335 greater than t-table 1.69552 so this result interprets H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted which indicates that there is a significant positive influence significant difference between murabahah financing and Islamic bank profitability.

The results of the t test show that in musyarakah financing (X2) the significance value is 0.000 which is less than the significance value of 5% (0.05) while the t-count value is -7.823 smaller t-table 1.69552 so this result interprets H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted which shows that there is a significant negative effect between musyarakah financing on the profitability of Islamic banks.

The results of the t test show that at BOPO (X3) the significance value is 0.000 which is less than the significance value of 5% (0.05) while the t-count value is -7.682 smaller than t-table 1.69552 so this result interprets H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted which indicates that there is significant negative effect between BOPO on the profitability of Islamic banks.

DISCUSSION

1. The Effect of Murabahah Financing on Sharia Bank Profitability (ROA)

Given the side effects of various direct recurrence tests, murabahah financing has a t-count value of 4.335, more prominent than the t-table of 1.69552 with an interest level of 0.000 below 5% (0.05) so that H0 is rejected and H1 is recognized, especially financing murabaha has a positive impact on the productivity of Islamic banks. These results indicate that for each expansion in one murabahah financing, the level of productivity (ROA) will increase by 4,335. This result is also related to the results of research reviewed by Maulana (2022) the estimation results show that Murabaha financing has a significant effect on profitability (ROA). Empirical evidence shows that an increase in the distribution of murabaha finance has an impact on increasing bank profitability. Because the number of murabahah grants continues to increase throughout the year. In addition, murabahah financing is the largest source of financing disbursed.

These empirical results also have similarities with research conducted by Putra (2018) that the murabahah financing variable has a significant positive effect on profitability (ROE). Murabahah contracts are offered more by banks to customers because these contracts have a lower level of risk than financing contracts on a profit sharing basis. The profit margin has been set at the beginning of the contract, so that the certainty that the bank will receive returns is much more predictable in a murabaha contract, there is no obligation for the bank

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to participate in supervising the operational activities of the customer's business so that the costs incurred for this activity can be avoided.

Although in studying murabaha contracts it is associated with profitability, it does not always have a positive relationship as is done by Dharma & Pristianda (2018) that the murabaha variable has a negative and insignificant effect on Bank Profitability (Return On Assets). This means that a lot of financing that is channeled with a murabahah contract to the public will not affect the Bank's Return On Assets. Murabahah financing as a sharia banking product with a buy-sell principle has not contributed significantly to bank profits from the margins obtained from each disbursed financing. This causes murabahah financing products to have no effect on Return On Assets.

However, based on the findings of this study, the more murabaha financing (buy and sell), the better the profitability of Islamic commercial banks as measured by Return On Assets (ROA). Since financing is the most common type of financing provided by Islamic Commercial Banks, an increase in the distribution of murabaha financing will result in increased income for Islamic banks. This is also possible because Islamic Commercial Banks continue to avoid taking risks. Murabahah mark-ups can be arranged so that banks generate income comparable to interest-based banks that compete with Islamic banks; murabaha removes the uncertainty that arises in the earnings of companies using a PLS system.

2. The Influence of Musyarakah Financing on Sharia Bank Profitability (ROA)

Judging from the consequences of various direct recurrence tests, Musyarakah financing has a t-count value of -7.823 which is smaller than t-table 1.69552 with an interest level of 0.000 below 5% (0.05) so H₀ is rejected and H₁ is recognized, Musyarakah financing negative and critical impact on the productivity of Islamic Banks. These results indicate that for every increase in one musyarakah financing, the productivity rate (ROA) will decrease by -7.823. These results are in accordance with research conducted by Rianti & Elmanizar (2019) based on the test results on musyarakah financing on profitability, the result is that musyarakah financing has a negative effect on; return on assets (ROA). The negative effect of musyarakah financing on returns indicates that the musyarakah financing provided has not been productive.

The risk of Musyarakah Financing is quite large so that it can harm the Return On Assets (ROA) of Islamic Commercial Banks, which can have a negative impact. The greater the amount of Musyarakah Financing disbursed, the less likely ROA will grow. This is also because musyarakah financing is financing with a profit and loss sharing system so that profits and losses are shared between the customer and the bank. In a business, there must be gains and losses, when the business suffers a loss, the bank also bears the loss. Therefore, in order to realize the distribution of bank financing, it is necessary to supervise and evaluate business cooperation so that managers are able to carry out their responsibilities properly and reduce the risk of fraud so that it benefits the bank..

2. The Influence of Operational Income Operating Expenses (BOPO) on Profitability

Based on the results of multiple linear regression tests Operating Expenses Operating Income (BOPO) has a t-count value of -7.682 less than t-table 1.69552 with a significance level of 0.000 less than 5% (0.05) so H₀ is rejected and H₁ is accepted, namely Operating Expenses Income Operational (BOPO) has a negative and significant effect on the profitability of Islamic banks. These results indicate that if Operational Income Operating Expenses (BOPO) experiences one increase, the level of profitability (ROA) will decrease by -7.682. The results of research conducted by Fajari & Sunarto (2017) shows the results that BOPO has a significant negative effect on profitability, so does the research conducted

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by Roihan, cs (2020) gave an opinion on the results of his research that BOPO showed a significant negative effect on profitability (ROA).

Unlike the case with research conducted by Asnawi & Rate (2018) that the test results are positive, which means BOPO has a positive effect on ROA. Thus the results of this study are not in accordance with the theory. The discrepancy between the research results and the theory is because theoretically if BOPO has increased, it means that there has been an increase in operational costs with a greater percentage than the percentage increase in operating income. As a result, bank profits decreased and bank ROA also decreased. The results of this study when compared with the results of previous studies. Based on the results of the differences in previous studies, it further strengthens that this research is very open for in-depth studies because there is still a wide variety of research gaps in the research that has been conducted..

The consequence of this review shows that the more BOPO is paid attention to, the lower the level of profit that a bank will generate and the critical value and vice versa. This implies that the level of effectiveness of the bank in completing its activities affects the level of payment or "profit" created by the bank. The detrimental effect of BOPO on ROA is that the lower the BOPO means the more productive the bank is in controlling its functional costs, with cost effectiveness, the benefits obtained by the bank will be more considered, while the higher the BOPO mirrors the bank's inability to reduce workload and increase wages. resulting in no benefits created by the bank which will ultimately reduce ROA.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded based on the results of research on the Effect of Murabahah, Musyarakah, and Operating Expenses Operating Income on the Profitability of Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia, which begins with data collection, data processing, and data analysis and ends with research. The results of the influence of Murabahah, Musyarakah and Operational Expenses on Operating Income on the Profitability of Islamic Commercial Banks in Indonesia are as follows :

- a. Murabahah financing has a positive influence on BUS profits which indicates that if murabaha financing increases, it will increase the profit opportunities that Islamic banks can get.
- b. Musyarakah financing has a negative effect on BUS profits, which means that if musyarakah financing increases, it will reduce the profit opportunities that Islamic banks may obtain.
- c. Operating Expenses Operating Income (BOPO) has a negative effect on the profitability of Islamic banks. It can be said that if the BOPO percentage decreases, it will increase the profitability of Islamic banks.
- d. Murabahah Financing, musyarakah and Operational Expenses Operating Income can be said to simultaneously affect the Profitability of Islamic Banks.

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